

## RELIEF COLUMN RETIRES

### Colonel Plumer's Force Falls Back to Crocodile Pool.

The British Hospital Established at Gaberones—Boer Guns Near Warrenton Silenced After a Sharp Artillery Duel—The Burgers Vacate Klipdam and Windsonort—General French Arrives at Thabanchu and Communicates by Heliograph with Maseru, Basutoland, Which Reports All Well—The Free States Surrendering Inferior Arms Only.

LONDON, March 23.—A despatch to the "Times" from Bulawayo, dated March 19, says: "After the fighting on March 16 Colonel Plumer retired northward, and is now at the Crocodile Pool base. His hospital has been brought back to Gaberones."

Crocodile Pool is about ten or twelve miles north of Lobatse, where Colonel Plumer had his night. Lobatse is about half way between Gaberones, where the hospital is located, and Mafeking.

A despatch from Warrenton, a town on the Vaal River, about forty-two miles north of Kimberley, dated yesterday, says:

"A reconnaissance of the Boer position was made yesterday by the Twentieth Battery of Royal Artillery, under command of Major Blewitt. The artillery was supported by the Kimberley Light Horse. There was a smart artillery duel, which lasted all the morning. The Boers had four guns, two of them using cordite. The Boer line was ineffective, however, and the guns were eventually silenced. There were no casualties among the British."

Two citizens of Vryburg, who have been imprisoned by the Boers, arrived here under a flag of truce. They state that the big gun, with which the Boers bombarded Kimberley, was sent through Christiania to Pretoria.

"Trains are now running to within eight miles of Warrenton. The Boers left hurriedly and had no time to damage the station. The Boers have vacated Klipdam and Windsonort, which are now deserted."

A despatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 22, says: "General French, with a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry, has arrived at Thabanchu and has opened heliographic communication with Maseru, Basutoland, which reports all well."

A despatch to the "Times" from Spynfontein, of yesterday's date, says: "The present temper of the Free States in the territory occupied by the British should be accepted with caution. They have been astonished at the rapidity of the invasion, but the evidences of their attitude are somewhat flippant. In view of the large proportion of inferior weapons tendered for surrender, the impression presents itself that the burghers are following the tactics of the Afriids under similar circumstances. It is the more significant since we know how completely the Boers are armed with Mausers."

## SOLID BULLETS USED.

### British Troops in South Africa Not Supplied With Dum-Dums.

LONDON, March 23.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of State for War, stated that the British troops in South Africa used solid bullets. They never used the expanding bullets or dum-dums.

The original garrison in South Africa, he said, had the "Mark IV" (expanding) bullets, but these had been recalled and had not been used in the present campaign.

## The Delagoa Bay Award.

BERNE, March 23.—It is stated here today that the report of the award of the Delagoa Bay arbitration tribunal will be handed to the British legation on March 26.

## Kruzer's Alleged Provocation.

LONDON, March 23.—A despatch to a news agency from Bloemfontein says: "It is alleged that President Kruger has proclaimed that England is in dire straits and that the Russians have occupied London."

## Sir Alfred Milner Goes to Stormberg.

CAPE TOWN, March 23.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape Colony, arrived at Stormberg yesterday and afterward left for Stormberg.

## Fond Dead on the Pilot.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—When the South bound express train for Baltimore, here about 7 o'clock, stopped at the station last night the body of a negro, with the skull crushed, was found on the pilot of the engine. The man was identified as William Smith, employed by the Malleable Iron Company. It is thought he was struck by the train while crossing the bridge near Lenditch.

## Chicago's Treasury Depleted.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The City Council, at a special meeting last night, received the annual appropriation bill, which provides for \$28,954,288. Comptroller Kerfoot created a sensation by warning the Aldermen that the general fund of the city, which contained \$2,500,000 when Mayor Harrison went into office, was depleted to a point where only \$300,000 was left.

## Head Money Offered.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—Owing to many recent robberies on the Kansas side of the river R. J. McFarland, Chief of Police of Kansas City, Kansas, has offered a bounty of \$25 out of his salary for the dead body of any robber killed in the act of committing robbery or some other crime. The reward is open to all citizens and policemen.

## A Scottish Antarctic Expedition.

LONDON, March 23.—It was announced at a meeting of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society yesterday that a Scottish expedition was on the eve of being organized to co-operate with the English and German Antarctic expeditions. The Weddell sea quadrant, south of the Atlantic Ocean, will be the Scottish sphere. The British sphere will be south of the Pacific and the German will be south of the Indian Ocean. William S. Bruce will lead the Scottish expedition.

## A Denial From Porto Ricans.

Messrs. Latimer and Morales, who are here as delegates of the Porto Rican republicans party, have issued a denial of the statement published in a New York newspaper that they are urging a territorial form of government for the island. Their aspirations, they say, are not limited to any form of civil government.

## Frank Libbey & Co. always the lowest.

on lumber and mill work. 6th and N. Y. ave. 2nd fl.

## THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

### Sixty Million People Affected by the Lack of Food.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons today Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, stated that the Indian famine affects an area of territory in which there is a population of over 60,000,000.

## BARON DE CHRISTIANI FREE.

### The Assailant of President Loubet Receives a Pardon.

PARIS, March 23.—Baron de Christiani, who assaulted President Loubet at the Antoinette Race Track and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, has been pardoned. Christiani was also a witness in the royalist trials.

The assault on President Loubet was made on June 1 last. When the President heard the sentence pronounced on de Christiani, he said that the four years' term was too quick, giving the impression that he intended to pardon the Baron. It was reported some time ago that President Loubet was anxious to pardon Christiani, but was overruled by the cabinet.

## THE KAISER WANTS MORE PAY.

### He Asks the Reichstag for an Increase of \$1,000,000 a Year.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Kaiser has asked the Reichstag to increase his royal income \$1,000,000 a year. His present yearly allowance is \$850,000.

His late father, who is generally accredited with having done better things, and done them better, managed to get along very comfortably with \$2,000,000 a year, and was very anxious to force to his versatile son in the bargain. Kaiser William spent the first year of his reign, together with the one left him by his grandfather, almost immediately, and early in 1888 he began to ask the Prussians for an increase of salary, a custom that he has persevered in with religious punctuality to the present day.

He died at the outset of his reign that it was impossible to live in a style suited to his high position on a scale of wages created sixty-nine years ago. The Kaiser is now a young man, and his income is doubled. Now the Emperor asks for an additional increase. In addition to the crown income he receives an immense fortune from his estates and the business enterprises he has invested in.

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## THE CABINET MEETING.

### Secretary Root Discusses Affairs in Cuba.

Secretary Root was the central figure at the Cabinet meeting this morning. This was his first opportunity since his return from Cuba to relate the results of his observations to the President's advisers.

For about half a half he was busy giving his impressions and answering the questions of his colleagues. With the exception of one or two recommendations for the regulation of the Cuban financial system, he suggested no change in the administration of affairs of the island.

He advocated the establishment of a separate treasury for the island for the reception and disbursements of its revenues. At present all insular funds are deposited in the treasury of the United States.

Mr. Root did not venture an opinion as to how long United States control will be necessary. To a Times reporter he said: "Of course we are making very satisfactory progress. Of course they cannot govern themselves until their government is formed."

"It is as peaceful and orderly as the District of Columbia; its cities are cleaner than Washington, and the people are industriously at work raising their crops, engaging in trade, and following many useful occupations. The entire island, he said, is in a perfect state of peace."

## MILES' TRIP TO CUBA.

### The Commanding General to Report to Secretary Root.

It was said at the War Department today that General Miles' visit to Cuba, which is announced in a despatch from Savannah, Ga., today, is the result of his conference with Secretary Root at Charleston, S. C.

Secretary Root, it is said, is not thoroughly satisfied with the condition of affairs in Cuba and requested General Miles to go to the island and make an inspection of the military forces there. While General Wood's plans for sending home American troops from Cuba, and replacing them with Cuban troops, are being met with the approval of Secretary Root, he prefers, it is stated, to have General Miles look over the field and designate the forces to be withdrawn. It is feared that General Wood may send too many of the troops home, and that those left will have trouble in keeping order.

General Miles will make a full report to Secretary Root on his return to Washington, and on this report, it is said, will be based the plans for future action in diminishing the insular military force.

## LIST OF CASUALTIES.

### Soldiers Recently Killed and Wounded in the Philippines.

The War Department received a cable despatch from General Otis yesterday, giving a list of soldiers killed and wounded within the last few weeks. A majority of the men belonged to the Third Cavalry and Sixteenth and Thirty-third Infantry, which have been doing the bulk of the fighting. The list is as follows:

Killed—Luzon Island, Third Regiment, U. S. Cavalry, February 22, Alfano, Troop C, Louis N. Palmer; March 5, San Francisco, Troop C, John W. Kirtland; March 6, C. Davis; Bagdad, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, March 2, Hagan, Company 2, Eugene S. Anderson.

Wounded—Luzon Island, U. S. Cavalry, March 2, San Francisco, Troop C, Henry Meyer; March 3, San Francisco, Troop C, Henry Meyer; March 3, San Francisco, Troop C, Henry Meyer; March 3, San Francisco, Troop C, Henry Meyer.

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## CALEB POWERS ON TRIAL

### Charged With Being an Accessory to the Goebel Assassination.

The Courtroom at Frankfort Crowded With Curious Spectators—A Motion to Quash the Warrant on Technicalities Overruled—Warden Lillard's Story of the Shooting.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23.—County Judge J. D. Moore, before whom the preliminary trial of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Capt. John Davis, and W. H. Culleton was to take place, issued a proclamation that, owing to the excitement attendant upon the trial of the alleged conspirators, none but the attorneys, witnesses and reporters would be allowed in the courtroom. However this was not observed and the room was packed when the prisoners were brought in.

After reading the list of witnesses, County Attorney J. H. Potgrove announced that the Commonwealth was ready in the case of Caleb Powers, former Governor John Young Brown, for the defense, read the warrant, called attention to the fact that it did not state that a crime had been committed in Franklin county or in the State of Kentucky, and asked that it therefore be overruled. This was not sustained by the judge and the witnesses on both sides were then called.

A separation of witnesses was asked for and agreed to. Judge Moore told the witnesses not to talk to each other about the case, or even to themselves. This caused a laugh. Eph Lillard was the first witness examined. He was the warden of the Frankfort penitentiary.

"The warrant, Mr. Lillard, charges Caleb Powers with being accessory to the murder of William Goebel. Do you know anything about it?" asked County Attorney Potgrove.

"No, sir."

"Well, you don't understand. Tell about the murder of Mr. Goebel."

Mr. Lillard then told how he was on the State House steps when shooting took place. He heard a shot come from the Executive Building. When he looked, he saw the second window on the first floor rained about eighteen inches. It was a window in the Secretary of State's office. The first shot he heard was a rifle shot. The succeeding shots might have been from rifles, but he could not tell certainly. Lillard wanted to tell what he said when he found Goebel shot. The defense objected and Judge Moore sustained the objection, despite the Commonwealth's plea to the contrary. Lillard then described the wound of Goebel. The witness also told about the duration of Goebel's fight for life, the time of his death, etc.

Cross-examined by former Governor Brown, witness admitted that he did not notice the windows of the Executive Building as he went up the walk with Goebel. He also admitted that if they had been raised it might not have attracted his attention at that time. Witness did not mark the spot where Goebel fell when the shot was fired, nor was he present when the shot was marked. He could not tell exactly where the shot was fired.

The only other witness examined before noon was Policeman Wingate Thompson and the Louisville detective, Dr. Armstrong. The latter's main evidence was that the defendant Powers refused to give him a list of people in his office on the day Goebel was shot. Court adjourned until 1:30.

## DENIED BY KENTUCKIANS.

### Taylorites Claim They Do Not Seek Federal Intervention.

John Marshall, the Republican Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky; Samuel J. Roberts, Internal Revenue Collector for the Lexington district, and Col. Andrew Cowan, of Louisville, members of the Republican delegation of Kentuckians now in the city for the alleged purpose of securing Administration aid in Kentucky, called at the White House this morning and were closeted with the President for more than an hour. The situation in Kentucky was gone over thoroughly, the President being deeply interested and showing a remarkably intricate knowledge of the details of the contest.

If the object of the delegation's visit was to secure Federal intervention in one form or another, they took good care to deny it strenuously, and any hint that such was the object of their interview was ridiculed vigorously. They did not want intervention, they said, and were perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the Court of Appeals, which will probably be handed down in about two weeks.

It was claimed by them that the Democrats have violated their agreement with the Republicans when they set up their government pending the decision of the Court of Appeals. "All right," said one of them, "we do not intend to ask for Federal troops. We don't want them, and we believe that the people of the State will not ask for them. We are perfectly willing to let the decision rest with the Supreme Court of the United States to which we are appealed from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, if the decision of that court is against us. Should the Supreme Court here decide that we are not entitled to the offices we will get down and thank you much for the good name of Kentucky to cause further disorder."

Messrs. Marshall, Cowan, and Roberts, with one voice declared that it was not their intention or desire to have a Congressional investigation. It was not needed, they said, for Kentucky, it left alone without any outside interference. The object of their visit to Washington was claimed by them to be simply to put the case before the Supreme Court and to see that the case was properly presented to the President. It is said that Mr. McKimley assured the delegation that he could not intervene unless there was insurrection, and that then, if the case was permitted, he would recognize the Taylor government.

## Sailed for Manila

The transport Stephens sailed from Seattle, Washington, yesterday for Manila via Hilo, Hawaiian Islands. She carried 491 horses and 5 mules. The animals will be disembarked at Hilo and given several days' rest.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. March 23 and 25, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Census Office Examination—\$2.

Common Boards, only \$1.40 per hundred square feet. F. Libbey & Co.

## TROOPS TO QUELL A MOB.

### Richmond Blues Ordered Out to Protect a Captured Desperado.

RICHMOND, Va., March 23.—The town of Emporia, in Greenville county, forty miles south of Richmond, is seething with excitement today over the capture of Walter Cotton, the negro desperado who yesterday shot down and killed two prominent citizens of that county, J. W. Saunders and Joseph Welton.

The negro is in jail and a mob of 500 men surrounds the jail, demanding that he be given up to its vengeance, and is being rapidly enlarged by new arrivals. The officers are making a stubborn resistance, hoping to keep the mob at bay until help can be secured.

Governor Tyler was telegraphed early this morning for troops by the sheriff of the county. He has ordered out the Richmond Blues' Battalion, two companies, and a special train is about to start with them for a fast run to the scene, but little hope is felt, however, that they will arrive in time. Governor Tyler will go with the troops and has wired an encouraging message to the sheriff and a warning to the people to obey the law.

The mob was under instruction to hang at Portsmouth for murder and escaped yesterday week ago. Wednesday night he held up a prominent citizen of Emporia in his chamber and forced him to give up his watch, his pistol, and his wife's jewelry, and \$150 in money, and to prevent arrest fired his pistol indiscriminately down the main street of the town. Many other burglaries had occurred, and yesterday the county turned out to hunt the burglars. When Saunders and Welton approached a vacant house, where he and a white tramp were concealed, he killed them both, but not until he himself was shot through the head.

This would lead to his identification last night, ten miles from the scene of the murder, and though large posers were hunting for him in every direction, the officers succeeded in getting him to the jail in Emporia. Urgent messages are following rapidly for troops, but much valuable time has been lost in getting the men together. The white man, who was with Cotton is also in the jail and it is feared they will both be wrested from the officers and lynched before the Governor and the two companies of troops can reach the scene.

## THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

### Mason Contractors Forced to Pile the Trowel.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Fourteen mason contractors, with T. E. Nelson, the rich West Side contractor, for their foreman, worked all day yesterday with trowel and hammer, rushing the construction of a building in Haymarket square on which work had been suspended since the outbreak of the labor war. The trowels were working and few pedestrians distinguished anything in their appearance different from that of ordinary artisans, but Foreman Nelson, who has the contract for the building, was recognized by passing unheeded by his confessed efforts at partial disguise.

He admitted the entire force under him was drawn from the membership of the Masons' and Builders' Association, and that most of the fourteenth had no trowels or sawed planks in twenty years. Union strikers photographed the men at work for their gallery of non-progressive local unionists. He was not sure that he had ever seen such a list of the bull-pen prisoners.

"You do not know," said Mr. Robertson. "That 1,100 men were in the bull pen and that all but about fifteen of the men were ultimately discharged without a shadow of a trial."

Governor Steunenberg was not rich in information concerning the bull-pen prisoners, usually falling back on the statement that Mr. Sinclair was representing him in the Cour d'Alene.

Mr. Lantz then renewed his demand on Sinclair that he produce the prison list. The committee some time ago refused to demand, but concluded to "request" it. Mr. Sinclair should favor the committee with the list of prisoners. Upon the demand by Mr. Lantz, Sinclair arose and said: "I have sent you a list of names with a list of the names which was printed in a newspaper."

"How have you sent to?" said Mr. Cox. "To the man who had the men in charge."

"Well, who was or who is he?" insisted Mr. Cox, becoming irritated.

"The superintendent," said a subordinate of mine," said Sinclair, laying emphasis on the word "subordinate" of mine.

Governor Steunenberg, when pressed closely by Mr. Robertson, said he knew nothing of any arrests made in Montana. Mr. Robertson then sought to offer a letter from Governor Smith, of Montana, making charges against the Governor. Mr. Robertson then sought to offer a letter from Governor Smith, of Montana, making charges against the Governor.

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## PROTECTING THE WITNESS

### Idaho's Governor Saved From Answering Awkward Questions.

Surprising Testimony Brought Out at the Cour d'Alene Enquiry—Mr. Steunenberg's Proclamation Regarding the Mining Permit System Written by Others—The Arrests.

Sensational testimony was drawn from the